TO THE MARTYRS OF LIVER COMPLAINT. Among the wonderful medical properties which have rendered HOSTETTER'S STONACH BITTERS

anti-billous wirtues are not the lasst remarkable. No words can do justice to its marvelous effect upon the diseased liver. Perhaps the simple words of a convalescent sufferer, who describes it as "going right to the spot;" tell the story as clearly as may be. . . . t does so right whether unduly active or in a state of paralysis, restores it to a con dition of health. The Sickness at the Stomach, pain between the Shoulders and in the Right Side, Yellow Suffusion of the Skin, Costiveness, Drowsiness and Languer, Dimness of Sight, Colle, Palpitation of the Heart, Dry Cough. Low Fever, and other symptoms which Indicate the various phases of Acate and Chronic Liver Complaint are one and all promptly relieved, and finally removed, by the action of this famous preparation, which is at once the best of core the gentlest and most senial of specients, an infallible regulator, and a powerful restorative. Persons of a bilious habit, who use the Bitters as a protective medicine, will never suffer the pains and penalties of Liver Disease or Billous Regulttant Pever.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE. "Its seam is stronger and less liable to rip in use or wear, than the Lockstitch." —[" Judge" Heport" at the " Jahm Park Trial." Soul for the " Beport" and samples of Work containing both kinds of stirches on the same riece of goods. No. 201 Broadway. SCHILBERG'S GERMAN OINTMENT.-Warranted a ross care, without the mightest danger, for piles, old wounds, roles, selt theum, all bone and skin diseases, &c. For sale at No.

MARSH'S PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS-Office smoved from No. 54? Broadway to No. 154 Fulton-st. near Sreadway. Silk Eastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces and Sections of Buildages.

OPPRESSION ASTER EATING, HEADACHE, Flatu-leuce, Sont ridge, and or-ty form of indigestion are cured by Dr. HAR-RISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZINGES. Sold everywhere. WM. EVERDELL'S SONS NEW STYLE WEDDING CA-DS and ENVELOPES, sell only at No. 104 Pulton at Established

THE ARM AND LOG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D .-The "best" free to sold its and low to officers and civilians. 1.509 Chestnut-st. Phila.; Astorph., N.Y.; 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid fraudulent imitations of his parents.

USE OWSEMEL, THE HONEY OF OAK, And the teeth will be white and beautiful as polished ivory.

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For sub-by all druggless. MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair,

keeps it glossy and how falling out; removes dandruff; it ing need. Sold by Russitton, No. 10 Aster if once and DR. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS cure interes without prin or incoveniume. Werst cases solicited. Cal TRUSSES, LLASTIU STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-ARRS, SUPPORTERS AC - JANSON & Co.'s Radical Cura Truss Office only at No. 2 Venezuel. Lady attendant.

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Ladles, discard injurious paddings. Madame Jumel's
Mammarial Balmand Parent Breast Elevator to develop the furn physlologically. Denot W.C. and Sold by droggists. *cod for circuist. AT WHOLESALE-CHILDREN'S GENTREL WAR-Copper-Tippes Boots and Shoes, Sewed and Pegged. FIGRIOW & TRASK, Vesey-st., N. Y.

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For Bandles and Manufacture, They are world-renowned.
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DR. SCHENCE will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York,

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after B e'clock they cannot be classified under their proper issues.

THE TRIBUNE TRACTS .- No 4.

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 Monday, Sept. 24
 Daily
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 Tuesday, Sept. 25
 Daily
 45,750 copies.

 Tuesday, Sept. 25
 Semi-Weekly
 27,000 copies.
 Thursday, Sept. 27 Daily 44,770 copies.
Friday, Sept. 28 Daily 45,010 copies.
Friday, Sept. 28 Semi-Weekly 27,000 copies.
Saturday, Sept. 29 Daily 47,410 copies. The above is the precise number of copies of THE. NEW-YORK TRIBUNE printed and circulated during

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NEWS OF THE DAY

FOREIGN NEWS.

Our advices by the Atlantic Cable are to the 28th inst.
Bismark's illness is reported as having assumed a serious character. The Loan hill has pessed the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. The Empress Charlotte was at Rome on a visit to the Pope. A military commission has been sent by Italy to Venetia to take possession of the war mutorials there. The Treaty of Peace between Italy and Austria is about to be agned. About 1,000 additional troops are to be dispatched from England to Canada. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount. The toils for messages by the Atlantic Cable are to be shortly reduced. The presence of three United States war vessels at the sland of Candia, now in insurrection, is regarded with FOREIGN NEWS The presence of three United States war vessels at the island of Candia, now in insurrection, is regarded with surprise in Europe. The mediation of France, the United States and England is likely to be successful in putting an end to the war between Spain and Chili and Peru. A new Captein-General has been appointed for the island of Cubs.

THE PENDING CANVASS.

At a meeting of the Union General Committee of this at a meeting of the Charles of the Committee repudistes the action of the State Convention abolishing the County organization, and that the Committee will continue to athere to the old organization, and claims to be the only regular Umon organization of New-

Gen. Butler made an address at Cleveland on Saturday

Jas. A. Van Breat was nominated for Congress by columnation by the Union men of the Hd (Brooklyn)

Capt. R. H. Bassett, formerly an officer in the Rebell army, has been nominated for Congress in the HIId District of Texas. Mr. Coles Bashford has been elected delegate to Congress from Arizons, in place of Mr. Posteu.

Albertus Perry has been nominated for Congress in the XXIIth District of this State. Judge Orrin Ferris (Rep.) has been nominated for Congress in the XVIth District of this State.

H. W. Corbett is reported to be elected United States Senator from Oregon.

suffering for the want of food. Gov. Patton was one curring a suspicion of being in quest of Army con- the heavy frosts set in the walls may be up. of those who recommended the stoppage of stions tracts or stock in prospective City Railroads. The Frightful accounts of destitution come from Alex tend against the worst influences that can be brought.

who notes the important fact that in the latest report there were more than two whites credited with rations to one colored person. We suppose this important the Freedmen's Bureau, as an almshouse for negroes.

Mr. H. J. Raymond's card, explaining that he never solicited or expected the French mission, ends the newspaper discussion upon the subject.

Mr. Coles Bashford has been elected delegate to Congress in Arizona Territory by a small majority over Col. Posten. The political creed of the two candidates is not stated in the dispatch.

The distribution of soldiers' bounties is explained in our Washington dispatches. There is a general misconception of the Acts of Congress, which this statement should remove.

H. W. Corbett, says the telegraph, has been chosen U. S. Senator from Oregon for six years from the 4th of March next. Nothing is said of his politics, but we have trustworthy assurance that he is a Radical Republican. He is a merchant who has but lately entered public life.

The removal of Union men and the appointment of Lincoln's appointments are unpopular with Mr. Johnson our columns to-day give plenty of evidence. Josiah Millard, Assessor of Internal Revenue at Alexandria, Va., the first Union man in the State arrested and imprisoned by the Rebels, has been turned out of office to make room for a pardoned Rebel. The removal of Union postmasters and appointment of Democrats is becoming one of the great features of Mr. Johnson's administration.

The Republican-Unionists of the IIId (Brooklyn) Congress District are engaged in nominating a Representative for the present as also for the next Congress; and on Saturday night a majority of the Convention voted to nominate by secret ballot. This is cowardly, and indicates rascality. A delegate should never seek concealment for his vote; if he does, it argues that he means to cheat somebody. On behalf of the voting masses, we demand that the delegates shall vote so that they shall not desire concealment, and so that every man may surely know whether his delegates were or were not faithful. Let there

THE OFFICE-HOLDERS RAID.

In view of the fact that a portion of the office holders and office-brokers who had hitherto cursed the Republican Union party by drawing their support from it had gone into the Philadelphia Johnson movement, and had united in the call of a hybrid State Convention to nominate a ticket, composed mainly of Copperheads, in opposition to the Republican-Union party, our recent State Convention, at the request of the delegates from this City, most wisely directed a reorganization of the party here, by the election of a new General Committee, by the new Assembly districts; each district entitled to choose a number of delegates preportioned to its vote for Lincoln and Fenton in 1864. This has been done, and a new General Committee (composed in good part of those who were members of the old one, but not including those who have joined the Bread-and-Butter brigade) has been duly constituted, and is now the recognized and respected head of the Republican-Union organization

That the Bread-and-Buttermen would not be pleased with this, was fully understood. As they had laft the party which gave them consequence and office, and were hand-and-glove with its enemies, there was no reason on earth why they should longer share its councils, much less direct them. The reorganization was intended, among other good ends, to get rid of them, and let them go where they belong.

It was whispered on Saturday that these lingerers by the flesh-pots of Johnsonism purposed holding a meeting that evening of the old General Committee at the regular headquarters; and the rumor drew together most of the members of that defunct Committee-at least five-sixths of them open, hearty supporters of the Constitutional Amendment, of Gov Fenton and the whole Syracuse ticket. To their amazement, every one of these on presenting himself at the door of the committee-room, was refused admittance! Vice-President C. S. Spencer, Secretary Strong, and most of its regular officers, were among asserted that the meeting within was a private one and not a meeting of the Committee. A crowd of "roughs," including many well-known thieves, bounty swindlers, burglars. &c., were on hand to back the conspirators inside, and diversified their shoulder-hitting performances by cheers for Hoffman and several highway robberies. The Republican-Unionists present, including five-sixths of the old Committee, finally left the ground, without attempting to force their way

into the committee-room. The Times says: "Owing to an announcement which was made at the meeting of the Republican General Committee on Friday evening, to the effect that a meeting of the former Committee was to be held has night, our reporter presented hisself at the door, but was refused admittance. Senator Thomas Mureby said that it was a primit meeting of a fee priends who intended to organize a Conservative purpy, that it was not a meeting of the General Committee; that the room did not belong to that Committee, as Mr. Joseph B. Taylor leased the room and paid for it. Mr. Morphy returned to the room, and, as our reporter was about to leave, a body of police from the Twenty-ninth Precinct arrived and were admitted to the room, but moon after came out again and took position in the hall and on the stairs. As soon as the police had taken position, Mr. Charles S. Sponcer, who claimed to be a member of the General Committee on whose behalf the from was leased, arrived and sought admittance, but was peremptorily refused. He argued his claims with Mr. Taylor and others of the party occupying the room, who had come out to remonstrate with Mr. Spencer upon the intrropriety of his attempting to go into the room. Mr. Taylor said that it was not a meeting of any committee, but of invited gentlemen."

—And yet, ir im that "private meeting of a few "Owing to an announcement which was made at the meet

-And yet, from that "private meeting of a few friends," "not of any Committee, but of invited gen- dated Sept. 12, informs us that by direction of Majortlemen," the following false and fraudulent bulletin

has gone forth: "The meeting was called to order by Thomas Murphy, Chairman, In the absence of the regular Secretaries, Meeter, Smith and Costa were elected temporary Secretaries. After transacting some routine business, the following resolution

was adopted:
"Warsas. The members of the Union General Committee of
New-York were elected for the period of one year, from Jan. 1,
166; and se; and "Warran, The State Convention had no right or authority

and the members thereof were not elected by authority to abeliah the Union General Committee of New York, and "Wherear, The said Union General Committee has not by any formal vote given up or abandoned its organization; therefore. "Resolved. That the Union General Committee of New York repudiates the action of the State Convention abolishing the county organization; will continue to adhere to the old organization and claims to be the only regular Union organization of

ccd. That this action of the State Convention is unparalleled and unjust, and was mainly had in the interest of as piring candidates, who were unable to control the old organi

leed, That the members of the Union General Commit-

-We trust this "Union General Committee" will keep up the farce of an organization to the latest moment; but every man of them will vote the regular Copperhead ticket when he goes to the polls. The total strength of the organization is not balf the number of Federal office-holders in our City; and the vote of Gov. Fenton and the Republican ticket will be sig nally strengthened by their opposition. The indignation aroused by their swindling performance of Saturday night, with its fitting garniture of ruffianism and

And now we entreat the new General Committee to avoid the corner of Brondway and Twenty third st. evermore. It is " redolent" of odors most unsavory Gov. Patton of Alabama has requested, and ob-tained, the reissue of rations by the Freedmen's Bu-Twenty-third-street gang," and should not seem to reau, representing that seventy to eighty thousand be. Let us have new headquarters, to which honest persons in that State, chiefly widows and orphans, are | men may resort without repugnance and without in-

and heartily glad of it. We can poll a heavy vote in this City if the electors are generally convinced that stand still for lack of material. fact will make no change in the abuse lavished upon Radicalism is on our side, and Legislative and Municipal robbery on the other.

JEFFERSON DAVIS. The N. V. Times has seemed to differ with us touching the actual and the proper treatment of the official head of the late Confederacy; yet the following article from its columns is but a resume of what we have been saying on the subject for months past. There is a conglomeration of shuffle, sham, shirk and sneak, in the treatment of this prisoner, which is calculated to neuscate the civilised world, and for which somebody will yet be held to a stern responsibility. Every manly instinct demands that Davis should be promptly tried: if he is not to be tried, or is only to be subjected to a costly and mischievous siam trial, with no expectation or desire of convicting him, he should be liberated at once. And, if te is to be tried only for treason, then the charge of assassination should be retracted as publicly as it was made. And it is the duty of the Executive, through his imputation of calumniating an enemy and holding for eighteen months a prisoner whom it dare not put on Copperheads and Rebels continue rapidly. That Mr. | trial. The American people are being disgraced by the acts of their rulers, and they must itsist on a speedy change. Says The Times:

speedy change. Says The Times:

"We learn from The National Intelligencer that Juige Underwood and the Chief Justice have come to the concusion that because of the legislation of the last Congress the adjourned Court cannot be held not nonth, consequently the sate of Mr. Daris, with all others, must be postponed to a fature day. The manner in which this case of Daris is treated by high of fidials is becoming a scandal to the nation. It seems to be a mere foot ball, to be kieked about between the President, Congress and Chief-Justice Chase, each making it is furnithe ground of some new reproach against the others.

"The President, in his message last December, represented it as very desirable that Davis about be tried, but stated that the Chief-Justice was unwilling to hold a Court for that purpose in Virginia, where alone a trial can be had, so long as a state of war till oxisted, and while the military law was consequently paramount. In April, a proclamation of peace was issued, which seemed to samove this objection—sait, no trial was had. The Court was held, however, by Judge Underwood, who delivered a charge in regard to this case, and then, for some anknown reason, the trial was put over until the next term, which was to be in October. And now we are cold that, in consequence of the legislation of the last Congress, the Court cannot be held, and the trial must again go over. What legislation, we should like to know, has brought about this reanity. Gov. Boutwell, in a recent speech in Massachusetts, and that Davis could not she tried by a civil tribuna, because he is not under arrest for treason, which is a civil ofense, but an charge of complicity in the assassination of Fresident Linuda, under the proclamation of President Johnson. If this is so, it may shift the responsibility for his extraordinary detention without a trial, but it does not change the fact, nor render ta whit more just fiable. If Davis is held by unitary authority, he should be tried by a military tribunat, the ratio of plant that may be and handed over to the civil authorities to answer say complaint that may be brought sgainst him. We cannot imagine
any possible difficulty in the way of prompt action; and certainly nothing cas justify the impresonment of Davia or any
other man, for so long a time, without any serious attempt to
bring him to trial. He is not only entitled to a speely trial,
in common with every other criminal, but the country is eatitled to have him tried.

"We cannot help thinking that the Attorney-General can
readily find some way out of the dead-lock in which this matter
has so long remained. As it stands now, it reflects to credit
on any department of the Government."

EDUCATE THE FREEDMEN.

Our doctrine is that all people should learn to help we can give them is by teaching them how. The pauperism that bad circumstances make is deplorable enough, but the pauperism that amiable men make is in some respects worse, for this might be avoided. The only effort for the Blacks of the South that we have encouraged has been effort to put them on their feet. to this end we have claimed the full results of that abolition. In pleading for impartial suffrage we plead in behalf of the Nation that needs the support of this great number of citizens. In demanding civil and social rights we have insafed that the hitherto disfranchised should have the laws and usages of the communities in which they lived on their side, and not against them. In arguing for personal rights we have deeply felt the importance of rousing the personal self-respect, the pride, the ambition of those who had formerly been chattels, knowing full well. Thomas, jr., who represents the Hid district, was for the Government, equal benefit of the laws, complete protection in health and wealth, fair chance at labor and labor's wages, and then leave them: if they cannot make their way then it will be their own fault. So we have preached; so the Government has not practiced; and until the Government does practice our health and wealth. Fire chance are practiced and until the Government does practice our health and wealth. Fire chance are practiced and until the Government does practice our health and wealth. Fire chance are practiced; and until the Government does practice our health and wealth. Fire chance are practiced; and until the Government does practice our health and wealth. Fire chance are practiced; and until the Government does practice our health and wealth. Fire chance are practiced; and until the Government does practice our health and wealth. Fire chance is an industrice on the first decidate in the Convention to an early the chance of th in behalf of the Nation that needs the support of this us to grant impartial suffrage, or to equalize laws, or sented by the lamented Henry Winter Davis, was a

influence here is indirect. radical education is as vital an element in Republi- represents the district, served with credit during the can institutions as the suffrage is. Education secures self-respect, supports pride, excites ambition, sess but half its value, citizenship would be an impresent, the Blacks can have no education but what the educated North is willing to bestow. They can- 8,000. The IVth has an able and fearless representanot pay for it, and if they could we should have to sorry to say, will be able to do little or nothing in Egypt of Maryland-the Democrats have a majority and instruction, little in the way of providing schoolhouses. It does guarantee protection, encouragement relies on the people of the North to select, commission, hire and sustain the men and women who have heart for the work of giving those poor people the use of their brains. An official letter from Galveston, land Robels, has ceased to be a competitor. Mr. Gen. J. B. Kidder, Assistant Commissioner for Texas, the north-eastern part of that State has been assigned to the "American Freedmen's and Union Com. mission," to be by them supplied with free schools and teachers for the Blacks. The district contains about 20,000 square miles; it comprises much of the fertile wheat and cotton lands. Its population was noted for loyalty during the war. The call for Freedmen's schools all through the section, says our letter, is bud and urgent; no less than 60 schools, well furnished and officered, are needed to meet the instant demand. From New-Orleans comes the same cry. The colored people are eager to receive instruction, ambitious to elevate themselves-but ask aid in starting on their course. Gen. Gregg, one of Sheridan's men, "is very anxious for aid from the by the friends of Swann and Blair, in case the New-York Freedmen's Relief Association' in keeping up Freedmen's schools." The Bureau appropriates money for rent of buildings, but nothing for teachers. Many excellent women, dismissed by the Public School Board for not being Rebels, stand ready to take charge of the schools at moderate salaries;" but the money cannot be raised there. In Virginia the Freedmen are clamorous for education. The Bureau officers write urgently for help. Mr. Armstrong, one of the ablest and most discriminating of them, regards education as the most efficacious-indeed, as the only efficient means of permanently elevating their condition. The primary and intermediate schools in Richmond are so rapidly bringing forward a class of intelligent and ambitious young people, that the project previous election. of establishing there a Normal School to provide the Blacks with teachers of their own race, is not only entertained but advanced. The colored people themlabor and money for its promotion to the extent of their ability, have provided already three-fourths of

His present request was sustained by Gen. Howard. jobbers in politics and legislation have mainly left us; andria, "The people are crazy for work, and know to bear upon a people, they show a will and earnest let the public see that we are we are well rid of them and heartily glad of it. We can poll a heavy vote in on. Their flourishing Industrial School is nearly at a

What is to be done? There are people hungry for intelligence, willing to give all they can scrape to- Editor of THE TRIBUNE might freely express his gether to obtain it; holding out their hands to one of political sentiments in New-Orleans. Possibly he our well-known associations, begging its officers to might, within the range of Sheridan's grape, eke out their small means with noble bounty. The Freedmen's and Union Commission would be only too thankful to do it; it is what they came into existence for; they have every facility for doing it, but money. Last year a single branch of this Commission spent between \$200,000 and \$300,000 in the faithful discharge of its self-imposed labor; it would gladly disburse twice as much this year; but at the opening of the season, when its work should be getting bravely under way, it stands helpless, has not a dollar in its treasury. It is not they, but the country that makes appeal for aid in the great cause of the hour. We trust the appeal will be listened to and answered in a way to make everything sure, for the coming Winter at least. If any have more confidence in us than in the | but only the world-old struggle between Slavery and Association, let them send contributions to this office. But they will do better to send to J. B. Collins, No. Attorney-General, to act promptly and frankly in the | 40 Wall-st., or to the Rev. Lyman Abbot, or Francis premises, so as to relieve the Government from the G. Shaw, No. 76 John-st. Let them obtain the reports, also, of the Commission, and make themselves acquainted with the magnificent work already done in years past. A comprehension of that work, and of the broad unsectarian spirit in which it has been executed, will make them willing to increase their gifts and happy in cooperating with men who are working at the foundations of a new social order in the South.

" PEACE" IN ARKANSAS.

The Robels carried everything before them in the late Arkansas Election, and they are already enjoying "the spoils of victory." The Fort Smith New Era of Sept. 5th says:

"About the time Sheriff Williams was killed in Pope County, a couple of weeks ago, a man named Ray, who had been a solder in the 2d Arkaness (Union) Cavalry, was most barbarously murdered in the same county, under the following circumstances: Several men rode up to Ray's house late in the evening, and inquired it they could bave supper. Ray told them that his win was very sick, but that he would do what he could for them. Whereupon he himself prepared a meal for them, and they partook of it. Supper over and their horses fed, the bushwhuckers for such they were, asked Ray what they had to pay. He hospitably refused compensation.

"What followed is of a nature so disbolical and heart-rending as almost to stagger belief. The fends then couly told Ray that they had come to kill him, and that he had to die immediately, accusing him of having killed a friend of theirs during the war. Horser struck, Ray plead for his life for the sake of his poor wife, who was confined to her bed, and placed herself before her husband, begging with all the ferior of a devuted wife, under circumstances so dreadful, for her husband bliff. But in vain. The awage removed one of her arms from her husband and fired, shooting the man (whose only crim was to be a Union man and an ex-Union soldier) through the body. Breaking away from his wife, he staggered across the room, trying perhaps, to escape, but fell dead after receiving three more shots. The assessin then fired off the remaining two charges of his revolver in the room, and then the whole party left. maining two charges of his revolver in the room, and then the

whole party left.

No arrosts have been made, nor will there ever be. The murderer, before he killed Ray, confessed he did not know anything of him, but that he was a Union man, and Union men could not live there.

Since writing the above, we learn that two other Union men were killed in the same county, one of whom was Capt. Dodson, late of the 4th Arkanasa (Union) Cavalry. The Rebels attempted to kill Capt. Wood, but he got out of their

"There can be no doubt that there is an organized band of Robel cut through in that part of the State, who do the bidding of their masters with terrible fidelity."

MARYLAND.

The election in this State will occur on the 6th of November, when will be chosen five members of Congress, a Controller of the Treasury, and members of To this end we rejoiced in the abolition of Slavery: Legislature to elect a U. S. Senator to succeed John A. J. Cresswell. We give the present tickets for Congress, with the district votes of 1864: renominations

to pledge protection to persons and property. Our | believer in Douglas's doctrine, before the war, but at the time of his nomination was removed from the In one respect, however, and that a most important office of Assessor because of hostility to the Presione, our influence may be direct. Immediate and dent's policy. His opponent, Col. Phelps, who now war, and was accounted a Radical. In Congress he voted for the appointment of a Reconstruction Comopens opportunity for personal and social improve. mittee, and in favor of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill ment. Without education, the suffrage would pos- and the Constitutional Amendment. But he has since denounced these measures and accepted the nomination perfect boon, and opportunities would be missed. At of the Rebel-Conservative party, with a view of dividing the Union vote, which is in a majority of nearly tive in ex-Gov. Francis Thomas, who will undoubtedly furnish apparatus and teachers. The Bureau, we are be redected. In the Vth District—the political this direction; nothing in the way of supplying books of more than 5,000, which the nomination of Mr. Montgomery Blair will, if possible, destroy. The ultra-Democrats declare that they will not fuse with the and moral support, and that is much. The Bureau | Conservatives, and already Gen. Thomas F. Bowie has put forth as an independent candidate. It is not yet definitely understood that Benjamin G. Harris, the most popular candidate among the Mary-Blair's opponent, Wm. J. Albert, is a sincere and earnest Radical, who possesses wealth, reputation, and local popularity. For the State Controllership the candidates are Col. Bruce, an ultra-Radical, who distinguished himself in several battles under Grant, and Col. Leonard, who commanded Home Guards, and threw down his bloodless sword in disgust when

President Lincoln decreed emancipation. In 1864, the vote of Maryland for President stood 40,153 for Lincoln and 32,739 for McClellan; and in the same year the majority in favor of the new Constitution was but 475 in a whole vote of 59,873. In 1860, the entire vote for President was 92,142; the Democratic majority 87,554. Taking the latter figures as an estimate of the full vote of the State, both loyal and disloyal, a clear Rebel majority is reckoned registry law disfranchising Rebels can be effectually disregarded at the polls. Gov. Swann, in order to gain a seat in the U. S. Senate, has, without scruple, advised the Rebels to perjure themselves by taking the Registry Oath, which, in common with Reverdy Johnson and Montgomery Blair, he pronounces unconstitutional. The Registry lists, however, must pass the inspection of judges sworn to exclude disloyalists; and though thousands of names have been added this year, the Rebels seem to be slow in following the pernicious counsel of the Governor of the State. Of the ten thousand added to the register in Baltimore, it is calculated that one-half are returned Union soldiers and voters who neglected to register themselves at the

The Union men of Maryland have everything at stake in the contest this Fail, and have entered the canvass with determined and unsparing effort. selves take the lead in the enterprise, contribute Should they lose, the State will be recommitted to Rebel rule, and the good work of the past four years will, as Secessionists openly assert, be revolutionized. The prospect of such a result, aided by the perthe sum needed to erect a building, and appeal to the fidy of Swann and Blair, is a spur to renewed zeal; above-mentioned Commision to help, so that before and though the true men of Maryland have to cou-

The New-Orleans Crescent, "Official? journal of the State of Louisiana," volunteers the assurance that the though the fate of Dostie, Herton and Henderson, does not encourage the presumption. But that a Radical Republican from the North could not freely speak in Shreveport, Opelousas or Tangipahoa, unless special instructions were given by the ex-Rebels of New-Orleans to their brethren in the interior, The Crescent knows right well. The National Intelligencer said truly that the Southern Loyalists' Convention could not have been held in any Southern City, and a planter wrote to The Evening Post that any man attempting to make a Republican speech in his neighborhood would be shot without ceremony. We shall mend all this in time; and then it will be discovered, even by the blindest, that there is no sectional contest,

Freedom.

don by President Johnson of not less than forty persons convicted of counterfeiting the National shinplasters. We should like to know, first, if any person has been convicted of this crime whom the President has not pardoned; secondly, if any one could counterfeit the National currency under such circumstances that the President would not promptly set him at lib-Counterfeiting is the most deliberate and most mis

We have chronicled, within the last year, the par-

chievous of crimes that do not destroy life. Its victims are mainly the poor, the simple, the ignorant. It tends to destroy confidence and causes incalculable suffering and misery. And its chief patron and protector at present is Andrew Johnson of Tennessee.

THE DRAMA.

Madame Ristori has, thus far, appeared five times in New-York and once in Brooklyn, and has enseted two characters-Medea and Mary Stuart. Her personations of these characters have taken a strong hold upon the public mind, and will long be remembered. To-night she will appear in a new part-that of Queen Elizabeth of England. The Ristori nights this week are Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. On Tuesday evening Madame Ristori will play Mary Stuart, at the Brooklyt Academy of Music. Her personation of Elizabeth will, we presume, be several times repeated. It is said to be one of the most stately and impressive of her perform ances. When she played in London, in the Summer of 1863, the English critical papers' were especially eloquent in their praises of this effort. The piece in which she appears is the work of an Italian author, Signor Giacometti, and is founded upon the old story of Elizabeth's love for introduces, among other persons, Lord Bacon and Sir Francis Drake, but its interest, of course, centers in the Ristori's genius is said to be revealed in great splender, in the closing scene, while her entire portraiture of " the virgin Queen" is historically accurate, and therefore graphic and picturesque. "Judith," by the same author, is in preparation. THE PRENCH THEATER.

It gives us pleasure to announce that preparations are nearly completed for the new dramatic season at this house, under the direction of Messrs, Juignet and Drivet There are many persons in this community who admire good news. The new company, for both drains and comic opera, arrived here on the 27th inst., and the season is to be inaugurated on the 9th of October. A subscriptionbook for the sale of choice seats wiil be opened to

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL.

These performers, much praised in England where their entertainment has enjoyed a run of upward of one thousand nights, will make their first appearance here this evening at Irving Hall. Mrs. Paul will sing Henry Russell's descriptive song of "The Ship on Fire," and "The Dream of the Reveier, and will give an imitation of the great English tenor-singer, Simms Reeves, Mr. Paul will appear in a sketch called "Hipples on the Lake, and will sing the old ballad," When George the Third was king. This programmes beds fair to be unique, and we trust it will be well attended. Mr. Paul, if we remember rightly, visited this country six years ago, and won much popularity. The present enterprise is managed by Messrs, Jarrett & Palmer.

Mr. Hackett will to night appear as Falstaff in "Henry the Fourth." His personation of this character is too well known to require description, and so admirable as to disarm criticism. He has plaved it for many years, and in very many places, and we think it safe to say that no

sorm entroism.

very many places, and we think it safe to say that no
precinitive lover of the drama has ever seen this perrmance once without wishing to see it again. Mr. Maggie Mitchell will succeed Mr. Hackett.

Maggie Mitcheli will succeed Mr. Lawrence Bankul's MUSECM.

1. The Lady in Black and 'Our American Consin" are to be presented this week at Barnum's Museum—the former in the atternoon, the latter in the evening. Gordon Cummings s collection of skins and skulls, the set, may still be seen in the exhibition halis.

horns, etc., may still be seen in the exhibition halls.

NIRLO'S GARDEN.

"The Black Crook—as a thing of course. It bids fair to run for months. Never was ballet—hereabouts—so perfect, or so thack ran after. All the town goes to see the dancing girls and the splendid scenes. There will, as usuel, be a matinee on Saturday.

OUNDED TRANTE.

usici, be a mathres on Saturday.

The production of "Our American Cousin" at this house has been—very wisely—deferred, and Mr. Jefferson will continue, for the present, to play Rip Vas Wiskle.

A considerable impetus has of late been given to the A considerable impetus has of late been given to the study of acting as an art, and will earnestly counsel all students to see Mr. Jefferson in this character. The American stage has rarely witnessed such a superb

defineation.

THALIA (GERMAN) THEATER.

"Rubens in Madrid," a five-act drama by Madame Charlotte Birch Pfeiffer, is announced here for the week. Mr. Haerting will play Rubens, and Mrs. Methul Scheller will appear as Donne Ellena. "The Spendthrift." is in preparation.

OLD BOWERY THEATER. An operatic drama, called "The Bronze Horse" will be brought out at this theater to-night. "Grace Darling" will also be played.

MR. RAYMOND AND THE FRENCH MIS-SION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sin: I find the following paragraph in your Wash-

ington correspondence : THE FRENCH MISSION -As Gen. Dir has declined the rench mission, both Raymond and Stanton are working for it, it as the Fresident does not feel kindly to the former it is not

So far as I am concerned, this statement is utterly unse. Not only have I never "worked for" the Mission to France, but I have never, directly or indirectly, personally or through others, applied for that or any other office, at home or abroad, in the gift of the Government. Nor ave I any reason to believe that anybody has ever sought or suggested my appointment to any such place. Twice a my life I have been asked to accept a foreign appoint

ment; in neither case did I consent. I am aware that this report of my seeking or desiring the French mission has been industriously kept affoat in the newspapers for two or three years. It has served the pur pose of explaining upon some selfish and interested basis, public action on my part which a portion of the press were nwilling to ascribe to any better motive. But it never had the slightest foundation in truth. I do not remember having ever spoken to the President or Secretary of State about the French mission, but once, and that was to sug-

gest, in case of a vacancy, the appointment of Gen. Dix. H. J. RAYMOND. Yours, &c.,

WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sept. 30, 1866. GEN. DIX. It is positively ascertained that Gen. Dix has not as yet signified either his acceptance or refusal of the Pronot mission. As horetofore stated, it remains subject to be

The pressure on the President for offices is more severe now than ever. To a gentieman who called to see him late last evening, Mr. Johnson remarked that he had spent is yours that day in listening to delogations and office appli

Wm. R. Whitaker, a well-known Unionist, has been ppointed to the position of Assistant-Treasurer at New Or leans, vice Thomas C. May removed, also a Union man. A VIRGINIA REMOVAL.

Secession ordinance—and imprisoned for loyalty to the United States. His farm in Loudon County was devastated subsequently by Beauregard because of his persistent Unionism and as a reward to this patriot Mr. Lincoln appointed him da sessor at Alexandria in 1863. I have the audoubted adserfaithful officer, and the only charge he had agof amnesty, and has since been pressed for this position which he now takes, backed by the more prominent Rebels of the State, emphatically indersed by Montgomery Blair and Scunter Doclittle. Mr. Millard was reappointed to this office by President Jchuson and confirmed by Congress, May 29, 1866. I give the above fact as an instance of the bundreds of similar cases known here delived. similar cases known here daily. THE INTERIOR.

The Secretary of the Interior has issued an order to the Department forbiding the issue of leave of absence until

needed to prepare the coming report to Congress. This action is unprecedented, and prohibits the universal custom of allow ing the employes an opportunity to go home to vote. The evidence being Johnsontsm is not at per within Mr. Brown ing's jurisdiction. THE GREENPOINT (L. I.) POST-OFFICE. Charles McCartie, the Greenpoint, L. I., post

master, who was appointed to his office by the President July 26, 1866, not having filed new bonds, it has been taken as evi dence by Postmaster Randall he did not support 'my policy. Mr. McCartle is well known on Long Island as an earnest and active Republican and his indorsements filed here have the names of the first mon of the party. His resignation has been accepted, and John L. White. Democrat, appointed REISBUE OF RATIONS IN ALABAMA.

BEISSUE OF RATIONS IN ALABAMA.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 1e66.

Major Gen. WAGER SWAYIN, Assistant Commissioner.
GENERAL: You are hereby instructed to send a bonded officer to make the purchase of substatementation, and order of the Secretary of War, dated Sopt. 28, 1806. These purchased may be made from the Commissary Department propor if corn and bacon are on hand at convenient depots. You, yourself, will be held respondible for the issue, and will establish such regulations as will secure the provisions to the absolutely necessitous and suffering. Forward as soon as possible a copy of said regulations. Very respectfully.

On Howard, Major-Gen. Commandings.

GOV. PATTON BESS THE BEISSUE OF BATIONS.

OV. PATTON BESS THE BEISSUE OF BATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BURRAU OF REFUGERS FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1896.

SIR: HAVING received a copy of Gov. Patton's let's ter to the President dated September 13, 1896, soliciting a suppension of Circuits No. 10 from this Bursau, and representing that the actual sufferers in Alabama from want of food core from "anomate to eighty thousand the larger portion of senting that the actual sufferers in Alsbama from want of food me from merenty to eighty thousand, the larger portion of whom are widows and oroham. "and that "three-fourtes of this number are absolutely dependent upon Government or charitable contributions for subsistence; and representing furthers depleted State treasury, and an embarrassed oredit, and having in addition to these representations received several recommendations from Major-Gen., Swayne, Assistant-Commander, to the same effect. I recommend that special relief be furnished from the appropriations for that purpose, not be exceed forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) per month for (the period of three months.

It is proper to notice that in Alabama according to the last

of three months.

It is proper to notice that in Alabama according to the last report there were more than two whites credited with rationate one colored person. Very respectfully.

O. O. Howand, Maj. Gen., Commanding.

Was Depairment Sect. 28, 1863.

In view of the foregoing statement, the order of 234 August stopping the issue, is modified so as to allow the issue of corm and bacon as requested by Gov. Patton for the period and quantities above mentioned, in the State of Alabama.

EDWIN M. STANION. Secretary of Warl

THE BOUNTY BILL. The following circular is relation to the payment of

ounties has just been issued, namely

"Wall DEPARTMENT ADJITANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 1865.

In order to correct misrepresentations in respect to the payment of bounties authorized at the last assistion of Congress, the Secretary of War directs the following statement to be sublished:

the Secretary of War directs the following statements bubblished:

The payment of bounties to soldiers under the act of Congress has not been delayed by any action or interference of the President. Soon after the adjournment of Congress a Board, with General Camby as President, was organized to prepare

rules and regulations for the payment of the authorized bounties. This duty involved the consideration of numerous acts of Congress and the regulations and practice of several fureaus, and upon it depends the proper disbursement of over fifty millions of colliars among more than a million of claimants. The Board devoted themselves diligently to their work and when it was completed made report to the Secretary of War. That officer revised the requiations, and, having doubts in respect to some legal points determined by the Board referred their report to the Attorfay General, who, after mature consideration, advised certain changes. The matter was again referred to the Board, with instructions to revise and amend the regulations. This was done, and the amended regulations being approved by the Attorney-General, were promptly published, and orders issued to carry them into effect.

In the whole proceedure there was no interforence by the President or the Secretary of the Treasury. The report was not suppressed nor seen by either of them. The regulations were prepared under the circultures of the Secretary of War with as much diffence as the difficulties of the subject and the magnitude of the disbursements wend admit. In respect to the order temporarily s., pending payment of bounties to colored troops, Congress has manifested an anxious desire by amendments of the act to secure these bounties to

In respect to the order temporarily s. pending payment of bounties to colored troops, Congress has manifested an anxious desire by amendments of the act to secure these bounties to the colored soldier, and to protect him against fraudulent agents and assigness. The amount of these bounties is estimated at nearly \$20.00,000. The Secretary of War felt it his duty to have the regulations of the Pay Department carefully revised, so as to provide any additional checks that might secure the bounty to colored soldiers and protect the Treasnry against fraud. The subject was, therefore, referred to Gen. Canby's Board, and, upon their report being made, payment of these bounties was ordered.

For the temporary suspension of payment neither the President nor the Secretary of the Treasury is responsible; all the time taken up was required by justice to the colored soldiers and the public treasury and to carry out the manifest parposs of Congress so as to protect the soldiers as far as might be done by carefully prepared regulations against being cheated out of his bounty.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. Town-END, Assistant Adjutant-General. ISSUING PATENTS TO DISLOYALISTS FORBIDDEN. The Commissioner of Patents has issued the follow

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 21, 1800, SIR: Applications for patents are now frequently received from citizens of the States latery in insurrection, and a ques-tion has been raised as to the manner in which they should be treated. When applications of this character began to be re-ceived, it did occur to me that disleyally would be a bar to the withless which is extended indiscrimiceived, it did occur to me that disloyally would be a bar to the receiving a patent a privilege which is extended indiscriminately to citizens and aliens and, consequently, no proof of loyally was required from applicants. Doubt shaving since arisen as to the proper course to be pursued in such cases, I should be pleased to have an expression of your opinion for my guidance for the feture. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

T. C. THHAKER, Commissioner.

Hos. Jas. HARLAN, Secretary of the Interior.

Hon Jas. Harlan, Secretary of the Interior.

DEPAPTMENT OF TER INTERIOR.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22, 1865.
Sire. Lacknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., asking if, in the oninion of the Department, citizens of States recently in redelilion are entitled to take out patents, as formerly. The subject has been submitted to the President, and I am instructed by him to direct that no patent be granted to any resident in a district declared by the President to be in a state of rebellion, without satisfactory proof of loyalty is furnished, embracing the original of an authenticated copy of the amnesty oath as taken by said resident. And if partise making application for patents belong to the "excluded classes," evidence of their special pardon by the President should be furnished. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Jas. Harlan, Secretary.

Hon. T. C. Theaken, Commissioner of Patents.

classes, evidence of tool special special parton by the Frostandshould be formated. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAS HARLAN Secretary,
Hub. T. C. Theaken Commissioner of Fatons.

E. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, 1866.
Sim: I have the neon herewith to transmit a copy of an official letter addressed by your immediate predecessor to my self, bearing date Nov. 22, 1863, in regard to applications for patents by persons residing within the States lately in insureredish. It has occurred to mee that in view of the great changes which have taken place in those States since that letter, you might, if your attention were called to the subject, wish to modify the instructions contained therein. It is respectfully suggested that in the cases of persons who belong to the expensive that the exhibit sufficient evidence of their special pardon, as well as in the cases of those who do not belong to those classes, but who participated in the Rebellion, and show that they have taken the amnesty oath, the simple outh of allegiance might now be deemed sufficient in the cases of those who did not participate in the Rebellion and allow that they proof might also be deemed sufficient in the cases of those who did not participate in the Rebellion and who shall so state on oath. Instructions in the premiera are respectfully asked. Very respectfully.

T. C. Theaken, Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. Browsino, Secretary of Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON. D. C., Sept. 28, 1866.

Sin. Your lotter of the 2tth unat in regard to applications.

Josiah Millard, Assessor of Internal Revenue at

Alexandria, Va., has been removed by Secretary McCullock Mr. Millard is an old resident of that district-Seventh-an has the honor to have been the first man arrested by the Robel Government-May 28, 1861, three days after the passage of the ances of a gentleman of high legal and social studing that Mr. McCulloch acknowledged Millard to be a competent and faithful officer, and the only charge he had agenst him was his being a Radical politician. The rease-s of his appoint ment by Mr. Lincoln are grounds for his removal by Mr. Johnson. The person appointed to fill the vacated position is Wm. M. Fitzhagh. Previous to the pas sage of the act of Secession in Virginia he was a clerk in the Interior Department, but the decision of his native State so aroused his latent disloyelty that he was removed, and immediately returned home to Fairfax Court-House. Here he rematted during the war, refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States or to the Pelrpoint Government, but on the surrender of Lee came forward and subscribed to the oath

further orders; the reason given is that the clerical force is